



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Island, American, for Barbados, West Indies. November 9, steamship *Biela*, British, for New York; bark *Primus*, Russian, for Darien, Ga.; bark *Lancashire*, Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala.; steamship *Catania*, German, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Sanitary report from Panama.

PANAMA, November 21, 1896.

SIR: No epidemic disease such as cholera, smallpox, etc. The official report of deaths submitted may give an idea of the diseases causing deaths during last week.

Neither yellow fever nor smallpox seems to be epidemic here. A young American at the point of death sent for me. I went, and he died, so to speak, in my arms; and with impunity to me, who never had yellow fever. I have had pernicious fever, my family attended me, and mine was the only case in the household. I hold pernicious fever more dangerous than yellow fever—so do most doctors. Health is good in Panama.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR VIFQUAIN,
United States Consul.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports 118 cases and 15 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended November 28.

The United States consul at Manzanillo reports 3 deaths from yellow fever during the two weeks ended November 15.

Under date of December 1 the United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended November 29 there were in that city 5 deaths from yellow fever and 1 from smallpox.

Under date of November 28 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended November 28 there were 11 deaths from yellow fever.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 200 new cases and 72 deaths from yellow fever and 50 deaths from smallpox during the week ended December 3.

Under date of December 1 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended November 28 there were in that city 30 cases of yellow fever, of which 7 were fatal, 6 cases of smallpox, and 18 cases of typhus.

HABANA, CUBA, December 5, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that both yellow fever and smallpox increased very considerably during the past month of November. There were more than one-third more deaths from the former disease in that month than during any previous month of the year, and twenty-five per cent more deaths from smallpox, for the proof of which I would

refer you to the following mortuary report: During the month of November, 1896, there were 1,365 deaths in this city, 378 of which were caused by yellow fever, 198 by smallpox, 57 by enteric fever, 45 by so-called pernicious fever, 13 by paludal fever, 3 by bilious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 53 by dysentery, 46 by enteritis, 1 by the measles, 2 by la grippe, 3 by the glanders, 15 by pneumonia, and 144 by tuberculosis.

During the week ended December 3 there were 296 deaths in the city, 72 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 200 new cases, approximately. Fifty were caused by smallpox, with, approximately, 400 new cases, 11 were caused by enteric fever, 8 by so-called pernicious fever, 3 by paludal fever, 2 by bilious fever, 10 by dysentery, 12 by enteritis, 1 by measles, 5 by pneumonia, and 41 by tuberculosis.

Sixty-seven of the 72 deaths during the week from yellow fever were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals of the city, the remaining 5 being among civilians in different parts of the city.

All of the 50 deaths from smallpox, except one, who was a Spanish soldier, occurred among civilians.

As we have been having a mild "norther" since last Wednesday night, it is very probable that yellow fever will soon diminish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *November 28, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended on Saturday, November 28:

Seventy-two deaths were reported during this period, of which 11 were from yellow fever at the military hospital. In the town among the civilians the following deaths were reported: Five from tuberculosis, 8 from remittent fever, 10 from pernicious fever, 12 from enterocolitis, 1 from typhomalaria, 6 from diarrhea, 2 from dysentery, and the rest from noncontagious diseases. The sudden changes in the temperature within the last few days have developed quite an epidemic of lung affections. Broncopneumonia and bronchitis are very common, especially among the children, who die in great numbers. Malarial fevers abound as usual, while diarrhea and intestinal complaints are very frequent.

Respectfully, yours,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

Report of infectious diseases in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, *November 16, 1896.*

SIR: In forwarding the inclosed report of infectious diseases in Japan for period November 4 to November 15, I regret to be unable to give the figures of the mortality of the cholera now existing in Tokyo and Yokohama as they are not made public. I am convinced, however, that the death rate is exceedingly high in both places, perhaps not less than eighty per cent.

In my last report, of date November 6, I stated, on what appeared to be reliable authority, that the mortality from choleraic disease in Tokyo